FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSCE ANNIVERSARY, UPCOMING MADRID CONFERENCE VIEWED

SCINTEIA Commentary

AU301858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 30 Jul 80

["Constructive Dialogue for a Better Acquaintance Among Peoples; For the Promotion of the Genuine Assets Values of the European Civilization"--AGERPRESS headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jul (AGERPRES)--Continuing the series of articles devoted to the anniversary of five years since the conclusion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, SCINTEIA of July 30 publishes under the above headline a commentary on the substantive contribution the stimulation of exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, information and human contacts among the states signatories to the Helsinki Final Act--no matter their socio-political system--can make to the development of detente and international confidence, to understanding and rapprochement among peoples, to the strengthening of peace, to the enrichment of the human personality. Cooperation in this domain, as in any other one, I. Fintinaru, the author of the article points out--can only be grounded--as the document clearly shows--on the new-type principles of relations: reciprocal respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others, principles sanctioned in the Helsinki Final Act.

It is in this spirit that Romania conceives the role and importance of cooperation on a cultural plane, considering that the participation in the circuit of cultural assets is, in our epoch, an objective demand of the development of all states. In this spirit, she acted both during the conference and over the five years elapsed since then, asserting herself as a consistent promoter of a broad, profoundly constructive and genuinely humanistic conception in this domain, in full accord with the spirit of the Helsinki document. Undertaking action for making the message of the Romanian people's spirituality, its will of peace and understanding with all the peoples known abroad, Romania also proved open to all the valuable achievements of other nations.

In this respect, telling proofs are the ever broader links between Romanian cultural-scientific institutions and similar institutions in countries in Europe and on other continents; the participation of Romanian men of letters and artists in international cultural-scientific events; as well as the presence in Romania of numerous cultural-artistic ensembles and personalities of the cultural life of other countries, the translation of valuable works of world creation, the valuable foreign plays and films performed and shown in Romanian theaters and cinema houses. Considering that the exchange of spiritual assets should not be confined to bilateral relations alone but used in order to create a new climate of friendly collaboration on a continental level, President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed the organization of broad European cultural events--in this respect, Romania has set a telling example by initiating and playing host to the European festival of friendship, the festival of the folklore of the Balkan countries, international meetings for the setting up of a stock of cultural data, other events meant to promote authentic values of the spiritual creation of the peoples with a view to a better reciprocal knowledge.

Highlighting Romania's firm stand that opposes the tendencies of circulating--under the pretext of free circulation of information--ideas, conceptions and productions that fosters hate among peoples, racism and chauvinism, which stimulate obscurantism, violence and pornography, the author further writes: It is all the more necessary to fight such harmful practices as, in the last few years, more books and publications have come out, more films have been produced that vindicate fascism and racism, disseminate the cult of the arms and intensify warlike propaganda.

There is undoubtedly a direct relation between these "cultural productions", meant to cause disputes among peoples, and the reactivation of neofascist circles in certain countries, the intensification of terrorism, the growth in the number of criminal acts committed by extremist groups, the politicians that manifest in favour of the "cold war"--all these aiming actually at deteriorating the international climate, undermining the process opened with the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Firmly declaring against such noxious phenomena, for the healthy development of the peoples, of the youth in particular, Romania believes in the usefulness of arranging reunions on the adoption of measures for fighting all manifestations apt to pollute consciousnesses, to lead to the degradation of the human being, to quarrels among nations, to tension in the international life.

As to the implementation of the Final Act stipulations, the author goes on, certain Western circles ignore or overlook the unitary character of the Final Act and lay stress on minor or formal side aspects, actually aiming at switching attention from the severe social abnormities affecting the human personality under the respective system, resorting to attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries--clearly contradicting the principles stated in the document, the needs of detente. In this respect significant is the propaganda carried out in certain countries under the pretext of the "human rights", particularly in relation to such aspects as the reintegration of families and marriages between citizens from different countries.

Both before and after signing the Final Act, SCINTEIA stresses, Romania has solved such problems in a principled spirit, taking into account the existing laws, the national traditions, the will of the families, the care about the fate of the country's citizens. At the same time Romania believes that the very implementation of the principles stipulated in the Helsinki documents asks for an end to be put to all activities aimed at attracting the citizens of other states, at inciting people to leave their homelands in order to become cheap work force for the great monopolies.

Romania tackles the humanitarian questions in a broad constructive sense, in the spirit of a new-type, democratic, revolutionary humanism, that basically consists of eliminating the economic and social inequalities and of creating all favourable conditions for a dignified life to each man, to each nation. Setting out from this outlook Romania's president has envisaged organizing meetings that should find solutions for improving the work conditions, for securing a dignified life to the working people.

Noting that naturally, certain differing opinions exist as to the way of tackling the "human rights" question, SCINTEIA writes: They derive from differences in point of social system, of ideology. Debates and confrontations on these aspects may be arranged. Yet the "Helsinki spirit" is not the spirit of confrontation, but that of collaboration among states of different social systems in view of solving together the vital questions on which the security and prosperity of the European peoples, peace worldwide depend.

This collaboration cannot be grounded but on the strict observance of the principles stipulated in the Final Act, of each country's right to freely chose the lines of its development, with no outside interference.

It is essential not to avoid tackling the problems that are decisive for real security--such as military disengagement and disarmament--by propelling to the front line certain problems of smaller importance. One of the reasons standing for the insuccess of the Belgrade conference was precisely such a practice, which the peoples have finally considered to be a diversionary practice meant to switch attention from the vital problems of security.

Romania, the author writes in conclusion, considers that it is in this spirit, which fully meets the basic ideas of the Final Act, that the Madrid reunion should be prepared and carried through so that it might stimulate the implementation of all the stipulations of the respective document, marking a step forward in the great work of building a new Europe of people and security of fruitful collaboration.

TANJUG View

LD301354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, 30 July (TANJUG)--The three-day session of heads of state or government of countries participating in the conference on security and cooperation (CSCE) in Helsinki opened exactly five years ago. On that occasion, TANJUG editor Slobodan Lukic writes that all statesmen of these countries signed a "European charter" convinced that in the modern world the balance of blocs is not capable of ensuring what can be achieved in an atmosphere of trust, peaceful cooperation and constructive consultations to reach agreement.

The essential contribution to the launching of the process of European consultation to reach agreement and the holding of the first CSCE meeting was given by neutral and aligned [as received] European countries. The continuity of the CSCE at the Belgrade meeting was ensured owing to their activity. The past five-year period, however, did not fulfill numerous expectations.

The process of relaxation has fallen into a crisis. The East-West relations are stagnating, the armament race has again reached disturbing proportions. Despite the fact that over 500 million people in the world are starving, over one billion dollars is spent daily on armies and arms. At the same time, detente and security today are problems in the focus of the entire world community's attention. The aggravation in the international political and economic situation has confirmed that detente, if it is reduced exclusively to relations between big powers and blocs, is a very unstable foundation for peace and security. The practice also showed that the policy of relaxation must be universal and integral. The tense situation in the world clearly reflects also on Europe, confirming the evident inter-dependence of all countries and continents.

In the current international conditions, the CSCE remains for Europe the only way leading towards assembling everyone at the common table and offers the possibility of giving a new encouragement to security and cooperation on the "old continent". It is with these wishes that the CSCE Madrid meeting set for this autumn is anticipated. European non-aligned and neutral countries are convinced that the meeting can contribute towards setting Europe and the whole world again on the course of peaceful settling of open and disputable questions and ensuring genuine peace. "We cannot allow that the decisions on questions which must be immediately settled to be postponed year after year. We must not pass-up the chances that we have created with so much effort. This is our great, common responsibility", President Tito warned at the CSCE Helsinki meeting.

TANJUG on Soviet View

LD311000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0904 GMT 31 Jul 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Moscow, July 31 (TANJUG)--Chances for success of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe are assessed in Moscow as realistic and it is emphasized that it should not be permitted that they be ruined.

Meetings between Soviet officials and influential leaders of Western Europe are assessed in Moscow as an important factor in the general atmosphere in anticipation of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE. Soviet political circles consider that, thanks to these contacts with West European statesmen, the Soviet-American dialogue either is no longer at a standstill. It is stated in favour of this assessment that an incentive to revival of the Soviet-American dialogue has been given by the Soviet proposal on launching of negotiations with the U.S. on missiles in Europe. The deabte in Madrid is expected in Moscow to contribute to the improvement of the atmosphere for dialogue with Washington.

Sundic Assessment

LD3016?? Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Five years ago today the Conference on European Security and Cooperation opened in Helsinki. This was the largest meeting of statesmen from Europe, the United States and Canada ever held. The Yugoslav delegation was led by President Tito, whose signature on the Helsinki charter was the last act of this important gathering. A commentary by Milika Sundic:

At this moment, when we are observing the fifth anniversary of the meeting of heads of state or government of the European countries, the United States and Canada devoted to security and cooperation in Europe, the first thing that crosses our mind is the fact that President Tito is no longer alive. Tito was undoubtedly the most striking personality at the Helsinki conference and everything that he advocated at the European summit and in numerous meetings with world statesmen represented the most shining direction in the struggle for a lasting and stable peace in the world and for equal international cooperation.

In its long and stormy history, Europe--at the Helsinki conference--most clearly committed itself to the principles of active and peaceful coexistence and to a behavior which excludes the use of force in relations between states. It is true though that the last 5 years have not answered the expectations produced by the Helsinki conference because not all countries which participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe equally abided by the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Charter. The behavior of some of them in areas outside Europe has also negatively affected the situation in Europe. Bloc competition, the arms race and the struggle for spheres of influence continue to represent an obstacle to ensuring just peace for all peoples in the world.

Although events outside Europe could not bypass Europe, especially not the deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, Europe did succeed in preserving relative peace. With the date of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe approaching, there is growing conviction that new efforts must be made to reaffirm the principles adopted in Helsinki 5 years ago. In spite of great disruptions in the world, Europe--despite its differences--is aware of the need not to allow anyone to decide the fate of its peace. Thanks to this awareness, Europe can--since it so desires--defend and preserve at the Madrid conference its initial interests, peace and stability on the continent. This will not be easy, especially if the Soviet-American confrontation also is transferred to the Madrid meeting, but there is no other way for Europe and its peace.

However, judging by some statements, there are indications that the superpowers will also come to Madrid with the intention to contribute to improving the climate in Europe and not to impose their disagreements on others. If this is true, the meeting in the Spanish capital will bring great relief to Europe and the world.

During preparations for the Madrid meeting, Yugoslavia has been among the most active European countries. Following the policy determined by President Tito and his words at the Helsinki conference--"we must work constantly and speedily and with a long-term vision," Yugoslavia, together with many other countries--above all nonaligned and neutral, has made everything possible for the success of the Madrid meeting. Yugoslavia has also gone furthest in implementation of the principles embodied in the Helsinki charter. Yugoslavia has obtained the greatest recognition for its consistent policy of peace and peaceful cooperation at its most difficult moment by the attendance of leading European and world statesmen at the funeral of President Tito, which the annals of world history will note as the largest world summit.

CORRECTIONS TO HUNGARIAN MINISTER PUJA ON MADRID CONFERENCE

The following corrections to the item entitled "Hungarian Minister Puja Discusses Goal of Madrid Conference," published in the 30 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page BB1, should be made: On page BB 1, in the fifth line of the fifth paragraph substitute the word "constructive" for the word "initiatory." On page BB 2, in the eleventh line of the third paragraph substitute the word "convened" for the word "due."

BRAZILIAN MARXIST LEADER PAYS VISIT, MEETS WITH HOXHA

AU301940 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Joao Amazonas, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Brazil, paid a friendly visit to Albania at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, received Comrade Amazonas in Pogradec for a warm and fraternal meeting. They talked about issues of common interest to both parties and other problems pertaining to the current situation and to the development of the international Marxist-Leninist movement. The discussion took place in the friendly spirit that characterizes relations between our two parties, and there emerged total unity of thought.

The meeting was also attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, and AWP Central Committee member Nexhmije Hoxha.

During his stay in our country Comrade Amazonas visited Korce District, where he met with cadres. He was informed about the results attained by the communist and workers of Korce District in their efforts to build socialism and in the country's defense.

Comrade Amazonas has left our country to return home. He was bid farewell at the airport by Ramiz Alia and other comrades.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREMENT WITH FRANCE--A program of cultural, scientific and technical exchange for 1980-82 was signed on 29 July 1980 in Paris between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of France. The program was signed on the Albanian side by Misto Treska, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in France; and on the French side by Gabriel Lecomte, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The signing ceremony was attented by members of the **two delegations.** On this occasion, Ambassador Misto Treska hosted a lunch attended by members of **both delegations.** [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 80 AU]

ARRIVAL OF TURKISH DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency a delegation of the Turkish news agency, Anatolia News Agency, headed by its General Director Atila Onuk arrived in our country for a friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed by the director of the Albanian Telegraphic Agency, Arqile Aleksi. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 29 Jul 80 AU]

HASBIU AT DIPLOMA CEREMONY--A diploma distribution ceremony was held on 28 July at the Mehmet Shehu military academy. Attending were teachers, cadets and others. Also present were Kadri Hasbiu, Politburo member and minister of the people's defense; leading cadres from the Ministry of the People's Defense; and other comrades. Serviceman Prof Spiro Adhami presided over the ceremony. Kadri Hasbiu greeted the gathering on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the defense council and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. The gathering sent a telegram to Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary and general commander of the Albanian Armed Forces. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80 AU]

TANCHEV ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT TO GREECE REPORTED

AU301405 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, led by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the union and first vice-president of the State Council, returned from Athens. The delegation was on a friendly visit to Greece at the invitation of the leadership of the New Democracy Party, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of agriculture.

Mr Petur Tanchev was received by Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, the president of Greece. Mr Tanchev has handed over a personal message of Mr Todor Zhivkov to Mr Karamanlis in which an invitation was extended to the president to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. Mr Karamanlis has stressed that the friendly relation between Greece and Bulgaria played an exceptionally important role, a stabilizing role in the strengthening of the policy of peace, cooperation and understanding in the Balkans. These relations are an example of how two states situated in such a hot region, can succeed in translating into reality the decisions and the principles contained in the Final Act of Helsinki. The friendly relations actually constitute a substantial contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation between nations, to the relaxation of the international situation, Mr Karamanlis has said. According to the dispatches carried today by RABOTNICHESKO DELO and ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME he has expressed the hope that his forthcoming visit to Bulgaria will have a major impact on the raising of Bulgaro-Greek relations onto a higher level of development, on the assertion of a healthy political climate in the Balkans.

Mr Petur Tanchev has had talks with the Greek Prime Minister Mr Yeoryios Rallis, chairman of the ruling party, Mr Konstandinos Mitsotakis, minister of foreign affairs, with Mr Konstandinos Stefanopoulos, deputy chairman of the New Democracy Party and minister with the prime minister, with Mr Athanasios Kanellopulos, minister of agriculture.

SPANISH TU LEADER COMMENTS ON NATO, ECONOMY DURING VISIT

AU301914 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA)--Mr Marcelino Camacho, secretary general of the TU Confederation of the Workers' Commissions of Spain, said that the working people of Spain will oppose the involving of that country in NATO.

In the statements he made here today Mr Camacho pointed out that the views of communists, socialist and some other progressive centres coincide widely on this question. "Naturally the Workers' Commissions and the National Confederation of Labour are firmly against Spain's joining NATO", added he. Dwelling on the state of the working people in Spain Mr Camacho said: "Speaking of workers, the coming day does not seem very secure."

Mr Marcelino Camacho underlined that Spain has made a great leap forward in her economic development but at the same time she has entered a deep crisis which makes the economic development very difficult. There are at present one and a half million of unemployed in Spain, which makes 11 percent of the economically active population and their number is increased daily with 1,500.

Speaking of the struggle of the Workers' Commissions, he said: "Guaranteeing employment and the right to work is foremost in our daily struggle. We actually have to fight a policy pursued at present by the big capital and the governments in its service in most of the Western states."

Mr Camacho pointed out that the struggle to meet the workers' demands is not an end in itself. It helps the progress of the entire workers' movement so that on the basis of its own experience it would understand and realize that only socialism is able to do away with exploitation, to keep the multinational monopolies in check.

Talks End

AU301518 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA)--The Bulgarian Trade Unions and the TU Confederation of Workers' Commissions of Spain stand for united action of the trade unions of all countries to continue the dialogue between the states on the problems of peace and detente, for a successful convening of the Madrid meeting, for annulling the NATO decision to deploy nuclear missiles in some West European countries.

In the communique on the official talks held here between the leaders of the TU centres of Bulgaria and of Spain, Mr Misho Mishev and Mr Marcelino Camacho, underlined are the common stands on some problems pertaining to the working people, as well as on the questions of development of international TU cooperation. The Bulgarian Trade Unions and the Workers' Commissions of Spain will continue to expand their cooperation on these grounds.

Upon the end of the talks today Mr Mishev and Mr Camacho signed a cooperation development plan between the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and the TU Confederation of Workers' Commissions of Spain on the 1981-1982 period. After the conclusion of the business programme from July 28 to 30, Mr Marcelino Camacho will stay on vacation in Bulgaria.

BCP PLENUM SETS CONGRESS DATE, REVIEWS SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRESS

AU301220 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] As we have already informed you, a plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held today. The plenum adopted a decision to convene the 12th BCP Congress on 31 March 1981. We have already familiarized you with the report by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, before the plenum.

A decision of the BCP Central Committee's plenum was adopted on the basic results of the fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and on the urgent tasks of which we shall inform you.

The BCP Central Committee plenum heard a report by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, who summed up the plan on socioeconomic development of the country and outlined the basic urgent tasks to successfully complete the 1980 and [words indistinct].

The plenum highly appraised the political and organizational work performed by the Politburo and the government, the party, state and economic organs as well as the results achieved during the past 4 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and during the first 6 months of 1980. As a result of efforts made by communists and all working people to fulfill the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the BCP Central Committee 1976 July Plenum, the National Party Conference and other party decisions, substantial successes in the socioeconomic development of the country have been achieved. The national economy continued to develop at high and stable rates, the material-technical bases substantially increased, the technical and technological standards of production increased and the national economy's structure was perfected. During the past years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan substantially greater national income was realized owing to industrial and agricultural production as compared with the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan, the country's participation in the international division of labor expanded and the needs of the people were more fully met. The basis indexes of the plan during the first 6 months of 1980 were also successfully fulfilled.

The BCP Central Committee Plenum is confident that the upcoming 12th BCP Congress will highly appraise the work performed by the workers class, the farmers, the people's intelligentsia, the trade unions, the Komsomol, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the Fatherland Front in overcoming the difficulties that have emerged as a result of the (?complicated) international economic situation and unfavorable weather conditions as well as their work to fulfill the country's socioeconomic development plan and on increasing the living standards of the people.

Regardless of the successes achieved in our national economy, there are still undiscovered and unutilized potential and reserves. There are serious shortcomings and lags in certain teams regarding fulfillment of the plan's tasks. Violations of labor, financial and technological discipline have also been allowed to occur. Taking into account that 1980 is the last and decisive year for the total fulfillment of the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan, the BCP Central Committee Plenum considers as expedient that the party, state, economic and public organs and organizations focus their attention on the following urgent tasks:

Concrete and active political and organizational work at each working unit must be developed. The creative strength and skill of the workers class, farmers, specialists and the intelligentsia must be mobilized to reveal and fully utilize existing reserves to fulfill the 1980 counterplan, to develop nationwide socialist competition and to be worthy of the 12th BCP Congress.

The work to completely and consistently implement the new economic mechanism must be intensified at all levels of management to successfully resolve the plan's tasks, particular attention must be devoted to the new type of brigade-organization in labor on the principles of economic accountability and self-support, of more widely implementing front-rank experience, of more closely connecting science with production, of giving prominence to the role of gains and the contractual system, of completely utilizing the expanded rights and functions of the economic organizations, enterprises and agroindustrial complexes.

The government, the ministries and departments must take care to establish conditions to consistently and comprehensively implement this mechanism at all levels of management.

Comprehensive and complete accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the national party conference, to more effectively utilize materials, raw materials and fuels, labor resources and technology must be assured. On this basis, 700 million leva of material expenditures must be saved as provided in the 1980 task assigned by the state. All workers collectives must struggle to achieve the norms of expenditure for raw materials and energy resources [words indistinct] which the front-rank plants, the agroindustrial complexes, the construction and other organizations have.

The state of capital construction must be decisively improved. Basic construction technology, materials and builders must observe commission capacities set by the Council of Ministers while guaranteeing that they will be in operation. The projects for which there is no particular need for completion must be frozen and no new projects should be built. Up to the end of 1980, the level of unfinished construction must be reduced by at least 20 points. [as heard] Successful cultivation and protection of agricultural crops must be secured, irrigation areas must be fully utilized and the harmful consequences of the drought should be minimized. The prompt harvesting, storage and utilization of the entire agricultural production must be guaranteed. Any reduction in the number of cattle must be stopped and the number must be restored and increased as soon as possible. The feeding and raising of cattle must be decisively improved by fully utilizing mountain pastures, which can also be utilized for cultivating soft and coarse fodders.

Care must be taken to increase the birth rate and sharply reduce the mortality rate of animals. All ministries and economic organizations must make it a primary task to fulfill contractual obligations toward agriculture in supplying fertilizers, technology, transportation and other means of production.

The BCP Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers must take urgent steps to overcome difficulties in railroad transportation and secure regular services for consignors. The work of the staffs involved in transportation must be decisively improved and they must secure complete coordination and promptly resolve all matters connected with their operation.

The ministry and other departments, the economic organizations and the okrug people's council executive committees must daily check fulfillment of foreign exchange tasks. Additional resources in all branches of the national economy must be secured for exports. Effectiveness in utilizing foreign exchange for imports of raw and processed materials and of technology must be decisively improved so that any eventual losses in agriculture and of other additional expenditures of foreign exchange can be compensated for.

The ministries, departments, okrug people's councils and economic organizations must continue with unabated strength to work to fulfill the tasks deriving from Todor Zhivkov's 9 May 1980 speech in Ruse, to produce goods and performing public services for a minimum of 550 million leva up to the end of 1980. Based on the principle of self-support, a stable supply of fundamental foods must be secured in each population center. It is necessary to review the budgets and other expenditures all over the country so that production expenditures may be reduced by 300 million leva.

The plenum makes it the duty of all party organs and organizations to intensify mutual exactingness and responsibility and determining in a new manner the issue of the state, labor, technology, planning and financial disciplines. All those who violate discipline must be confronted, regardless of their rank, post and place they occupy.

The primary party organizations and those teams of the national economy where systematic violations of socialist discipline have been allowed to occur must be strengthened. The trade unions must consider it their primary task to strengthen discipline everywhere and for everyone.

The Council of Ministers, the ministries and the other departments and okrug people's council executive committees must immediately discuss the state of discipline and introduce effective measures for its strict observation to eliminate all manifestations of bureaucratic attitudes toward fulfilling state tasks.

The Committee for State and People's Control must take energetic steps to discourage from the very beginning any violations in socialist discipline and to fulfill promptly and well the decisions made.

The BCP Central Committee expresses confidence that all communists, united agrarians, Komsomols and Fatherland Front members and the millions of working people will energetically work and inspire creative skill, knowledge and courage to successfully fulfill the 1980 counterplan and the Seventh 5-Year Plan in its entirety by each worker's collective. Thus we will be worthy of the 12th BCP Congress, the 25th anniversary of the April Plenum, the 90th anniversary of the Dobrudzha Congress and the 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian State.

Comment on Congress

AU301912 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--Loyalty to the April line of the BCP, which means a permanent development and deepening of the internal party and socialist democracy.

This is the first important point in the report of first secretary of the CC of the BCP Todor Zhivkov, delivered yesterday at a CC Plenum, which made a decision to convene the 12th regular party congress on March 31st, 1981.

There will be several new moments in the preparations for and the holding of the congress. One of them is the preliminary publishing of CC theses on the basic problems of the country's development in a period of profound qualitative changes in building up a mature socialist society. Discussion will be all-party and nation-wide and will continue at least one month and a half till the opening of the congress. The specific and business-like discussion of these problems in sections is a new moment in the congress work.

Another important part of the report is the pronounced still more pressing need for a more systematic, diversified and constructive dialogue, for more joint actions of the world communist movement. In this respect the 12th BCP Congress will map out specific measures for a more active bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the BCP with the communist and workers' parties. The purpose of this dialogue and cooperation is consolidating the unity and solidarity of the international communist movement, of all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist and peace-loving parties, organizations and forces.

--Defending peace and detente in international life, a dynamic Balkan cooperation and goodneighbourliness.

This is how the report formulates the main line of the international and Balkan policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which will be given prominence to in the work of the congress. The policy of peace and detente is imposed by the interests of all peoples, because there is no reasonable alternative to peace and peaceful cooperation.

The report delivered by first secretary of the CC of the BCP at yesterday's CC Plenum points at the complicated international situation in which the 12th party congress will be held, a situation of a dangerous aggravation of international relations due to the policy and actions of the reactionary circles of imperialism and above all of U.S. imperialism which is trying to act from the position of strength towards the socialist countries. At the same time the report conveys the conviction that the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union is powerful enough to defend the gains and peace of its peoples, the peace-loving forces in the world are able to defend peace and to preserve detente.

BRIEFS

ATOMIC FUEL BARGE--Sofia, 30 Jul (BTA)--A special barge was built at Ruse shipyards destined to ship used atomic fuel for regeneration in the Soviet Union. The barge was designed at the shipbuilding institute in Varna and was recognized as an invention. It will carry atomic fuel along the Danube from the Kozlodui atomic power station. It can handle 8 containers and has an electric station, a special disactivation ground and a lead-screened zone for the crew. The vessel meets every requirement for safe transportation of its special cargo. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 30 Jul 80 AU]

CSR, SLOVAK PRODUCTION FIGURES SHOW GENERAL IMPROVEMENT

LD281506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The Czech Statistical Office today issued a report on the development and fulfillment of the national economic development plan of the Czech Socialist Republic during the first half of 1980. It can be seen from the report that the basic aim of the plan--to insure the further growth of social production through increased economies of all sectors--is, on the whole, being successfully implemented. After overcoming the difficulties at the beginning of last year, equitable supplies of coal, especially for power plants, were and remain replenished. Demands on energy stemming from the development of the national economy have been reduced markedly. The growth of industrial production has continued during the first half of the current year and all branches controlled by the Czech Government and the majority of branches controlled by the federal bodies have achieved the planned level of production. At the same time, the planned deliveries of finished products both for the home market and export as well as for capital investment, have been exceeded. The volume of industrial production has increased against the first half of the past year by 3.5 percent. In the heavy engineering industry production has increased by more than 1.5 percent and in the general engineering industry by 6 percent. In the chemical industry the provision of a number of basic raw materials, especially imported ones, has caused difficulties. Despite this, chemical production and the oil processing sector have grown compared with the first half of last year by almost 4.5 percent.

The Slovak Statistical Office today also issued a report on the fulfillment of the national economic development plan in the Slovak Socialist Republic. The report says that an overwhelming part of the plan was secured during the first half of 1980 in Slovakia, such as the level of qualifications among the workforce; the increase in the level of technical equipment used by the workforce; the organizational work at all levels of management; and the development of labor initiative. These factors have contributed to the fact that the level of social production has been increased in all basic branches. The volume of industrial production has increased in comparison with the same period last year by 4.8 percent. Enterprise plans have been exceeded by 0.7 percent, resulting in higher output to the tune of Kcs477 million. Thirty-five enterprises have failed to fulfill their plans, causing a shortfall of more than Kcs380 million. The fulfillment of output in the coal mining industry has been influenced unfavorably by worsened technical conditions in collieries, resulting in rising mining costs. Labor productivity per worker has increased against last year by almost 3 percent and has soared by 62 percent in the growth of production.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY: NO GRAIN IMPORTS TO MAKE UP FOR BAD HARVEST

AU291816 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Value of Grain"]

[Excerpts] Despite extremely adverse conditions there is enough grain ripening. Even after the heavy rains the crops are promising. Quite a few agronomists are already counting on achieving record yields, based on what they have in the fields. So far, of course, these are merely good prerequisites. They are also confirmed by the first hundreds of harvested hectares of winter barley and other grain crops in the southern parts of our state. Still, everything that will determine the yields lies before us.

Surely all of us realize the value of grain. The present developments in the world, the natural catastrophes in the Western hemisphere, the cold and wet summer in most of Europe--all this will influence the general grain production. There are also no doubts that grain prices on the world market, which are rather high as it is, will rise even further. This year our common state treasury will not be able to afford what we did last year--namely, that we made up for the harvest shortfall by a large amount of imports.

That is why this year requires us--apart from all we must do for a good harvest, with as small losses as possible--to handle every kilogram of grain far more thriftily. Both the organizers and the workers in animal production should keep in mind what the 13th CPCZ Central Committee stressed so much: the need to create sufficient, at least 20 percent reserves of bulk fodder in every agricultural enterprise. So far, this year has provided us with the opportunity to do this.

OFFICIALS VISIT EAST SLOVAK AGRICULTURAL REGION

LD301302 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Rudolf Vanco, departmental head of the CPSL, accompanied by Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture and food, and Vladimir Margetin, minister of forestry and water management, visited the East Slovak Region today.

In the course of their business visit they assessed the problems that have arisen due to the extreme weather, and preparations for summer harvest work. They inspected the East Slovak lowlands, and a special commission is planned to take operative measures for the elimination of the existing problems.

BRIEFS

FLOODED CORN CROPS--Up to 5,080 hectares of corn out of the 7,108 hectares sown in the Trebisov District in Slovakia are either flooded or have been saturated. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

SLOVAK CEREALS, RAPE HARVEST--The current bad weather with its excessive rain and storms, accompanied by hail in places, has slowed the harvest work in Slovakia. To date, cereals have been harvested on only 6,299 hectares--or less than 1 percent of the area to be harvested (compared with almost 40 percent at this time of the year during the Fifth 5-Year Plan). The rape harvest is also lagging; thus far, rape has been harvested only on 4,205 hectares--or 16.1 percent of the area to be harvested (compared with 62 percent at this time of year in the past few years). [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 23 Jul 80 pp 1,2 AU]

WINTER BARLEY HARVEST PROGRESS--In the majority of the North Bohemian districts winter barley is ripening only slowly and fields are very soggy. In East Bohemia about 1,000 hectares of winter barley were harvested by 25 July. In the South Moravian Region, at the Mikulov state farm, winter barley harvest has been concluded on 1,145 hectares. The average per-hectare-yield was 5.23 tons. Unfavorable weather has also delayed the field chores in West Slovakia. Winter barley first ripened in the southern districts, and its harvest has already finished in some districts, among them in Dunajska Streda and Komarno. The harvest of winter wheat and spring barley in the area has been "intensified." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

SUGAR BEETS--Agricultural experts report that the average weight of sugar beet roots in the Kladno area was about 220 grams in the last days of July, which is less than at the same time last year, and that the sugar content is approximately 10 percent. Compared with 1979, there are an average of 70,000 roots per hectare, that is, about 8,000 fewer than last year. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 24 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

GRENADIAN DEPUTY MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS, SCORES U.S. POLICY

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Report

AU300828 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Ju' 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday [28 Jul], Horst Soelle, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister for foreign trade, received a government delegation of Grenada which is paying an official visit of several days to the GDR and is headed by Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning. During the meeting issues concerning development of economic relations between the two countries were discussed. The two sides noted agreement of views on fundamental issues of international development. Minister Soelle praised the role played by Grenada in strengthening the nonaligned movement.

Caribbean Policy Condemned

LD302026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo, and Bernard Coard, deputy premier of Grenada and member of the Politburo of the New Jewel Movement, on Wednesday condemned the provocative policy of the United States in the Caribbean directed against socialist Cuba and progressive movements in this area. At their meeting the politicians expressed their solidarity with the struggle waged by the Bolivian people for their democratic rights and freedoms. Mueckenberger and Coard noted that the SED and the New Jewel Movement hold identical positions in the struggle for peace, detente and social progress. They proceed from the premise that in the face of the adventurous policy of imperialism, the anti-imperialist and peace forces of the world must further close their ranks. It was agreed to continue to exchange views between the SED and Grenada's New Jewel Movement and to develop relations between both parties consistently. The government delegation from Grenada left on Wednesday for Dresden to view the art treasures there.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES CONGOLESE ARMY DELEGATION

AU301330 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

["Delegation of the People's Army of the People's Republic of Congo in the GDR: Talks With the Chief of the Main Political Administration"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NVA], received on Monday [28 July] a delegation of the Main Political Administration of the Congolese People's Army. It is led by Capt Edouard Okombi, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and chief of the Main Political Administration of the RPC [Republic of Congo] People's Army.

Captian Okombi expressed his gratitude for the invitation of the GDR defense minister and the opportunity to study the contents, forms and methods of political education and military training in the NVA.

Colonel General Kessler gave an account of the multifaceted initiatives by army members in worthily preparing for the 10th SED Congress by means of above-average performances in political and military training. [paragraph continues]

The goal of political work is to educate staunch class strugglers who, side by side with the combat-tested armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal armies, are discharging their military class assignment for the protection of peace and socialism in an exemplary manner.

The delegation arrived in the GDR on Saturday [26 July] and will visit NVA troop units, staffs and training institutions during its several-day visit.

VISITING SED OFFICIAL IN NAMIBIA PLEDGES SUPPORT

LD271450 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The German Democratic Republic today pledged its total commitment to the liberation of Namibia and South Africa, still under the tentacles of colonialism. The pledge was made in Livingstone by the GDR vice president and leader of the Socialist Unity Party, Alois Pisnik, when he arrived at the tourist town for a 3-day visit. Speaking at Livingstone airport Mr Pisnik, who is leading a powerful three-man delegation, said the liberation struggle of the African people to free themselves from colonialism was not theirs alone, but for the people of Germany as well. Mr Pisnik said the GDR's stand on the liberation of southern Africa was well-known and clear and its people will not slacken until [words indistinct]. In reply southern province member of the Central Committee, Mr Mungoni Liso, who had met the delegation at the airport, said independent African countries and liberation movements owe the GDR a debt which they will never repay back. (?He said) Africa was grateful for all the assistance the German Democratic Republic has given to help liberation movements and independent countries through economic aid. Mr Liso also said Zambia enjoys cordial relations with the GDR and has joint cooperation in the science and economic field.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL INTERVIEWED ON PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION

For an East Berlin HORIZONT interview with Afghanistan's Prime Minister Babrak Karmal, conducted in Kabul on an unspecified date, see the Afghanistan section of the 31 July South Asia DAILY REPORT.

CIVIL DEFENSE LIEUTENANTS GRADUATE FROM INSTITUTE

AU291649 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Beeskow (ADN)--This years' graduates from the GDR Institute for Civil Defense were appointed lieutenants of civil defense in a ceremony on Saturday 26 July. The majority concluded their 3-year studies with excellent and good results. At the same time, postgraduate students and those in the professional course also concluded their education at the institute.

Lt Gen Fritz Peter, head of GDR Civil Defense, conveyed to the young officers cordial congratulations by General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense. Peter praised their exemplary study results as an expression of their resolve to dedicate all their strength to the protection of the citizens, the national economy and the cultural values in their implementation of the humanistic cause of civil defense.

Lt Gen Fritz Peter said that the assumption of their posts takes place at a time of preparations for the SED's 10th Party Congress. He expressed the conviction that the work of the young officers will contribute to the further strengthening of leading organs and emergency units of civil defense.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT SENTENCED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS'

LD301406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--For crimes against Article 105 of the Criminal Code involving misuse of the transit agreement, the Magdeburg Bezirk Court today sentenced Guenter Fischer, a resident of West Berlin, to six years imprisonment. The Opel Rekord car, registration number B-C 9213, was impounded.

As an agent of a criminal gang operating from West Berlin, Fischer, who has a criminal record, repeatedly engaged in subversive actions on GDR transit routes. He was briefed and employed by the boss of the gang, Rolf Hagen alias Steinheim, and Bernd Kliniecki alias Schefeld. Hagen is an accomplice of Joachim Pudelski, who has been fully exposed as a professional criminal and trafficker in human beings. To carry out his crimes, Fischer also misused the generous regulations governing visits and entry to the GDR under the pretext of being a tourist.

It was proven at the trial that, among other things, this West Berlin gang committed its crimes using specially prepared cars bearing United States registration plates. For this purpose the gang had bases in housing areas of the U.S. Army in West Berlin in order to be able to recruit U.S. citizens for criminal activities.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TERRITORY VIOLATION BY FRG CITIZEN

AU300832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 27 July 80, FRG citizen Stephan Weiss illegally entered GDR territory in the Berlin-Mitte area. He was detained and after investigation of the details of the violation by competent GDR bodies, returned to West Berlin on 28 July.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Ertugrual Ciragan, Turkish ambassador in the GDR, was received on Wednesday [23 Jul] by Horst Sindermann, GDR State Council deputy chairman, for a farewell visit. Horst Sindermann stressed that the further shaping of GDR-Turkish relations corresponds to mutual interests and serves detente. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING CANADIAN AMBASSADOR--Robert Parke Cameron, Canadian Ambassador in the GDR, was received on Wednesday by Horst Sindermann, GDR State Council deputy chairman, for a farewell visit. Horst Sindermann expressed the GDR's readiness to further expand its relations with Canada in the interest of consolidating peace and preserving detente. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO BENIN--GDR Ambassador Wolfgang Seyfarth was received for a last visit by Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and president of the People's Republic of Benin. President Kerekou praised the GDR's support for his country and emphasized the congruence of views on the anti-imperialist struggle. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

RESUMED BOAT SERVICE--The regular service of the Dresden "White Fleet" was resumed on 27 July after a temporary interruption of several days necessitated by the high water level. Regular service across the border to the CSSR will be resumed 28 July. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

FRANCE'S FRANCOIS-PONCET ARRIVES, MET BY PUJA

LD301745 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI)--Jean Francois-Poncet, foreign minister of the Republic of France, arrived in Budapest on Wednesday for an official visit at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The visiting minister was received at the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest by Frigyes Puja. Also present was Jacques Lecompt, ambassador of the Republic of France to Budapest.

Start of Talks

LD301852 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI)--Official talks opened between Frigyes Puja and Jean Francis-Poncet, Hungarian and French foreign ministers respectively, in Budapest on Wednesday.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views about timely international questions of mutual interest.

Also present at the discussions were Jozsef Benyi, Hungarian ambassador to Paris, and Jacques Lecompt, French ambassador to Budapest.

As already reported, the foreign minister of the Republic of France arrived in Budapest on Wednesday for an official visit at the invitation of the Hungarian foreign minister.

STEEL WIRE DEAL CONCLUDED WITH IRAN

LD302024 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI)--Representatives of the Hungarian foreign trade company Transelektro and the Iranian Satkab company have signed a contract in Tehran for the delivery of 8,000 tons of steel wire worth more than 22 million Swiss francs.

The Iranian partner has told the Hungarian enterprise that it may import more of the product later.

BRIEFS

MPLA-LABOR PARTY DELEGATION--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a study delegation of the Angolan MPLA-Labor Party led by Manuel de Figueiredo Neto, director of the Social Insurance Center, paid a visit to our country from 15 to 22 July. The delegation was received by Laszlo Ballai, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Economic Policy Committee. Judit Csehak, secretary of the National Trade Union Council, and Istvan Bartos, chief of the Committee for Social Security and Health Insurance of the National Trade Union Council, had talks with the delegation. The delegation studied the Hungarian social insurance system. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jul 80 p 5 AU]

AWARD TO MIHALY VASKO--Mihaly Vasko, member of the MSZMP Central Control Committee and first secretary of the Heves County Party Committee, has been decorated with the Order of Merit for Socialist Hungary. This high honor was given to him on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his work of several decades in the workers movement and in public life. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 80 LD]

SFRY-FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC TOURS GDANSK, ENDS VISIT

LD301528 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec on Wednesday, the third day of his official friendly visit to this country, went to the Polish Baltic city of Gdansk.

Early today the Yugoslav guest laid flowers at the monument of the heroes of Westerplatte in Gdansk. Next, he visited the port north.

In the afternoon Mr Josip Vrhovec was shown around the Gdansk old town with its old city hall.

Leaves for Home

LD302310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2118 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his official and friendly visit to Poland tonight and left for Belgrade on board a Yugoslav Air Transport plane.

At Warsaw airport Josip Vrhovec and the members of the Yugoslav delegation were seen off by Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister of foreign affairs; Viktor Kinecki, Polish ambassador to the SFRY; Muhidin Begic, SFRY ambassador to Poland and the embassy staff; and other Polish personalities.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON NATIONWIDE FLOOD SITUATION

LD301950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday's and today's local thunderstorms and torrential rains have resulted in rivers rising again in Lower Silesia and especially in the Klodzk Valley. Further rain in Poland's southern and southwestern regions has caused delays and difficulties in dealing with the results of floods.

The floodcrest on the Vistula passed Warsaw today and reached the area of Modlin and Wyszogrod. It moved without mishap, and lower-lying areas were protected by sandbags. The floodcrest is likely to remain in the region of Warsaw for nearly 2 days. In connection with the progress of high water of the Vistula, flood warnings are in force in Skierniewice and Plock Voivodships.

Thw swollen waters of the Pilawa River have flooded some streets in Dzierzoniow, Walbrzych Voivodship; 80 dwelling houses and some factories have been affected.

The situation has improved in Krosno, Przemysl and Rzeszow Voivodships [southeastern Poland] where the floods are receding. But there has been not improvement in the San River Valley below Jaroslaw. The San is also causing much difficulty in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship. Railway embankments and bridges have been undermined in Nisko, resulting in railway services between Bilgoraj-Stalowa Wola being suspended. Some 200 farms are flooded and 500 people have been evacuated.

Thousands of people continue to take part in the antiflood operations; they are being helped by servicemen, firemen and factory teams.

After the recent rainfall water levels once again have risen on the majority of smaller rivers in Kielce Voivodship, but there is no danger. All families evacuated in this region have been allowed to return home. It is essential that antiflood embankments continue to be strengthened in the region of the Wilga River Siedlce Voivodship. The situation is returning to normal in the region of Sokolow and Wegrrowo, all factories are working normally and roads and bridges are being repaired more rapidly.

The state of flood readiness and flood warnings are still in force in 22 viovodships. Flood warnings have lately been issued by voivodship flood committees in Biala Podlaska, Walbrzych and Skierniewice. On the other hand flood warnings have been cancelled in Elblag, Szvzecin and Torun.

Further Report

LD302115 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 July, PAP--The flood wave on the Vistula has passed the vicinity of Warsaw. At midday, the water level was 718 centimetres high (yesterday's maximum level was 728 centimetres at 10 p.m. It was 723 centimetres this morning). At the moment, the wave reached the Modlin area, where the level has been over 780 centimetres for a few hours now.

However, specialist teams and Warsaw's flood-fighting committee are still on the watch. The high water--not noted in Warsaw for a long time--will take a few score hours to subside, as the wave itself is a long one: Its front has reached the area of Wyszogrod, fifty-odd kilometres away from Warsaw, and a flood alert had to be announced in the Plock Voivodship.

Safety measures on the new Torunski bridge, now under construction in Warsaw, took up all night. The bridge spans Vistula's banks as part of a new route--the Torun highway.

Although the weather has improved in a large part of Poland recently, there were brief but very intensive showers in the south and southwest. Heavy rainfalls were noted in the mountains and in the San River basin.

The water level rose again in the rivers of Lower Silesia, especially in the Klodzko Valley. Low-level streets were flooded in Dzierzoniow (Pilawa River), where the water was 170 centimetres over the emergency level. Also, rivers swelled again in the Krosno Voivodship.

The lower parts of the San and Wislok rivers are still dangerous (900 centimetres in Rzuchow). So is the Notec River in the Gorzow Voivodship. The water level also rose on the Bug River in the Biala Podlaska Voivodship.

Intensive works preventing flooding are underway in all areas under flood alert. The alert was called off in the Elblag, Szczecin and Tarnow voivodships.

Vistula Cresting

LD310724 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The voivodship antiflood committee in Gdansk reports that the crest wave will flow along the entire lower section of the Vistula in Gdansk and Elblag voivodships in the first days of August. From tomorrow water will start flowing over the bed of the Vistula. The highest flood in the estuary of the river is expected from 2 to 4 August and will reach a level 1.5 meters higher than the state of alert level.

Damage in Wroclaw Voivodship

LD310728 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Summary] It is estimated at present that losses caused by recent floods in Wroclaw Voivodship amount to Z105 million, but it is expected that this sum will rise to Z150 million.

More on Flood Threat

LD311130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Summary from poor reception] The flood threat is gradually receding in the southeastern voivodships. In Krosno, Przemysl and Rzeszow voivodships intensive action to rectify flood damage continues. Roads, bridges and electric lines are being repaired as a priority task. In Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, the water level of the San and Wslok rivers is decreasing.

The water level of the Bug River, on the other hand, is rising menacingly. Flood warnings have been issued to antiflood committees in southern parishes of the Bialystok Voivodship situated on the river. On the average, the level of the Bug is rising by 7 cm per 24 hours.

The situation in the Lower Silesian rivers has worsened again. Flood warnings were declared in 13 parishes of the Wroclaw Voivodship. A cloudburst in Sobotka yesterday flooded several roads in this region and the swollen waters of the Pilawa River flooded some streets in Dzierzoniow as well as parts of the (Silana?) factory and grain stores.

TRYBUNA LUDU Report

AU310817 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Report signed "TEG" and "(JM)": "Rains in the Country's Southern Regions--The San is Rising--Rescue Work Is Continuing--Floods in the Subcarpathian Areas"; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] WHILE RAINS HAVE BEEN CONTINUING IN THE SOUTHEASTERN VOIVODSHIPS FOR A WEEK WITHOUT BREAK, OCCASIONAL SHOWERS ARE OCCURRING IN THE REMAINING AREAS OF THE COUNTRY. SUMMER HAS AT LAST ARRIVED IN THE COASTAL AREAS, WHERE IT IS WARM AND SUNNY. THE EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY RAINFALLS IN THE BIESZCZADY AREA ARE SWELLING THE WATERS OF THE SAN AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FROM THE HILLS.

The Vistula flood crest has now reached the area of Szczucin [Tarnow Voivodship], and the waters of its tributaries, except for the San, are receding. The situation is most difficult in Przemysl, Krosno and Rzeszow voivodships. Of the 21 voivodships in which the flood alert is in force as many as 7 are threatened by the swollen waters of the San and the Dunajec.

BECAUSE OF INTENSIVE RAINFALLS AND RISING RIVERS THE STRUGGLE WITH THE ELEMENTS IN PRZEMYSL VOIVODSHIP IS CONTINUING NONSTOP. [Preceding word published in English] The water gauges along the San show that in Przemysl the San's water level is now 2.5 meters above the alert level and is rising. Water has flooded the lower parts of Przemysl, where a hospital may have to be evacuated. So far 200 people have been evacuated. A further 17 localities have been flooded and are being threatened by [further] floods. The waters have demolished six bridges and damaged many sections of roads. The armed forces, the militia and fire companies are helping the people and the mobilized services to fight the floods.

THE SITUATION IN KROSNO VOIVODSHIP HAS WORSENED, FOLLOWING THE MOST RECENT VIOLENT RAINFALLS. Some 80 families have been evacuated from the Solina rural parish and it is expected that a further 250 families will have to be evacuated. Some 250 farms have been flooded and six bridges have been demolished. The traffic along the Zagorze-Ustrzyke Dolne has been suspended. Some scores [kilkadziesiat] of thousands of hectares of farmland are under water.

Heavy Rains Are Hindering Production

THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE SUBCARPATHIAN AREAS ARE IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION. A NUMBER [KILKA] OF CONSTRUCTION BASES AND SOME SHOPS OF THE KROSNO GLASS MILL HAVE BEEN FLOODED. FLOODS HAVE ALSO AFFECTED SANOK'S INDUSTRIES.

A METER-HIGH FLOOD CREST OF THE SAN REACHED SANOK AT ABOUT 0300 ON SATURDAY [26 JULY] AND FLOODED THE CAOUTCHOUC STORAGE FACILITIES IN THE SANOK STOMIL PLANT AND THE AUTOSAN BASE OF FINISHED PRODUCTS. IT ALSO WASHED AWAY THE BIALOGORSKI BRIDGE AND DAMAGED HIGH-TENSION CABLES.

We immediately started evacuating the threatened storage facilities, Manager Paszta said. We were able to take away about 150 tons of caoutchouc, but we had to break off when the water level in the stores exceeded one meter. We left behind a few pallets of butyl chloride.

The Stomil plant has not halted production, and the FSM, the FSU and the Polar factories can count on punctual deliveries.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS BETTER MANAGEMENT OF ECONOMY

LD310834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Better management of the economy and the restoration of economic equilibrium are being discussed by party organizations at the factory level. All positive initiatives and proposals as well as concrete action aimed at alleviating the existing difficulties and the damage caused, above all by floods in many regions of the country, are being stressed during these discussions. Implementation of tasks so far is being assessed and discussed against the background of the most urgent needs, and conclusions the implementation of which should bring desirable results are being draw. It must be underlined that this assessment is in many cases critical but constructive, revealing the existing reserves, recording weak spots and shortcomings. Such an assessment will allow laying down work guidelines decisive for achieving better production results.

It is, as all participants in these deliberations stress, the only possibility, the only way of fulfilling more satisfactorily the ever-growing social needs, of resolving more rapidly many social problems.

BABIUCH CHAIRS MEETING OF VOIVODES, MAYORS

LD301939 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch chaired the conference of voivodes and mayors of urban voivodships, which was held at the seat of government in Warsaw today. The conference was also attended by deputy premiers and ministers of some departments. Those attending discussed the results achieved by the economy in the first half of the year; directives for action in the next few months were determined on this basis.

Special attention was given to agricultural problems, and problems affecting housing construction, market supplies, the development of consumer services, as well as the expansion of effort in small-scale industry, better use of local raw material possibilities and improvements in financial management.

Guided by the decisions adopted by the party Central Committee Politburo's joint session with the ZSL Supreme Committee, the conference discussed the program of the implementation of resolutions adopted at that session. These resolutions are aimed at dealing with the effects of floods, efficient conduct of the harvest and autumn field work, full utilization of Poland's fodder reserves and putting all farm products to good use.

The government Presidium has in recent days taken appropriate measures in these matters, which include a schedule which defines concrete undertakings, dates for their completion, and institutions responsible for various problems. At the present session tasks in this respect facing all voivodes and parish executive officers and offices, services and economic organizations they run, were discussed. The great importance of these matters, and especially the considerable responsibility borne by local offices of state administration and economic institutions for proper implementation of agricultural tasks this year which is especially difficult for this sector of the economy, was emphasized.

Voivodes were instructed to prepare voivodship plans for accumulating reserves of vegetables, fruit, potatoes and other farm products obtained from this year's crops for the period 1980-81.

At today's conference the voivodes and mayors were told about the guidelines for the preparation of draft plan and budget for 1981 and initial provisions which will form the basis for the preparation of the draft 5-year plan for 1981-85.

CRACOW AIRPORT TO BE CLOSED FOR REPAIR WORK

LD302021 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Air traffic at the Cracow airport will be suspended from 18 to 20 August and from 25 to 27 August in connection with repair work. Domestic and foreign flights linking Cracow with Warsaw, Bourgas and Varna planned for these days have been cancelled. Air traffic with Bulgaria will be ensured during these periods by the Katowice airport.

TANJUG REPORTS UPCOMING BREZHNEV-CEAUSESCU MEETING IN CRIMEA

LD311006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0901 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, July 31 (TANJUG)--Well informed sources here report that General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu will leave for Crimea at the beginning of August where he will meet with General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Leonid Brezhnev.

CEAUSESCU, 'ARAFAT CONDUCT TALKS IN NEPTUN 30 JULY

AU301528 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, began this morning in the Neptun resort. The talks are being attended by Comrades Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

'Abd al-Mushin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and official spokesman of the organization; Hani al-Hasan, member of the al-Fatah Central Committee; and Khalid ash-Shaykh, permanent PLO representative in our country, were also present.

The talks are taking place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

BUCHAREST FESTIVE MEETING MARKS PRC ARMY ANNIVERSARY

AU301837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jul (AGERPRES)--A festive meeting took place at the Central House of the Army in Bucharest marking the 53rd anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, attended by generals, officers, master sergeants and NCO's of the Bucharest garrison.

The meeting was opened by Lieutenant-General Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defence and secretary of the Higher Political Council. Yuan Yunlou, military air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the event.

At the end of the meeting, the participants saw round the pictorial exhibition "Aspects of the Life and Activity of the Military of the Chinese People's Liberation Army."

On the occasion, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, Chen Shuliang, and the military air and naval attache of that country in Bucharest, Yuan Yunlou, met cadres and students of the military learning units of the Sibiu garrison. Documentaries were also shown.

On the same occasion, Major-General Constantin Olteanu addressed a telegram of congratulations to Xu Xiangqian, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China.

FLOODS CAUSE DAMAGE, CASUALTIES IN SEVERAL COUNTIES

AU301830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Jul (AGERPRES)--Torrential rains (80 litres per square metre in only 15 minutes) fell in some localities in the east of Timis County (Firdea, Faget and Nadrag) where high floods produced, causing important damage and casualties. Many houses were destroyed, taken by waters or damaged. Economic and social units were also flooded.

Floods in Arad County brought about the death of some persons (in Cladova), destroyed and damaged numerous houses and bridges, the maize and oats crops as well as homesteads.

In Salaj County, the rains flooded more than 400 hectares of agricultural land and hayfields as well as some 300 homesteads. Roads, bridges and electric networks were also damaged.

In Mures County, in several river valleys, more than 6,200 hectares of agricultural lands and many homesteads were also inundated.

The rains fallen in Cluj County in the last few days flooded almost 2,000 hectares of lands cultivated with wheat, maize and two-row barley, with technical plants and others, and damaged natural hayfields on about 1,100 hectares. In the same area, bridges, embankments and asphaltic coatings of national, county and communal roads, as well as more than 500 homesteads were also damaged.

In the north-western part of Bacau municipality, heavy rains inundated several enterprises and over 250 homesteads.

In Maramures County, a landslide occurred in the Sighetu Marmatiei municipality area affecting several houses. In the same county, many houses were inundated and maize crops damaged.

Due to the high level reached by the affluents of Somesul Mare and Sieu rivers, lands in Bistrita-Nasaud County were flooded, bridges and roads as well as dwellings and homesteads were damaged.

Agricultural lands, cultures of vegetables and fodder were also flooded in Hunedoara County.

In the areas affected by floods, the local party and state bodies have mobilized all forces and, supported by the population and military, they have acted for removing the aftermatns of floods, for unwatering the agricultural lands, for rebuilding the roads and electric networks, for resuming normal activity in the affected economic units.

The party and state bodies have helped the afflicted citizens taking operative measures to accommodate them, to supply them with strictly necessary goods and grant them medical assistance.

BRIEFS

CSSR ECONOMIC TALKS--Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian side of the Romanian-CSSR Joint Economic Commission, received Antonin Mrazek, CSSR deputy minister of technological and investment promotion, who is heading his country's delegation to the joint commission's proceedings being held in Bucharest. The two sides discussed bilateral cooperation in science, technology and research [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jul 80 p 5 AU]

MIJATOVIC, DORONJSKI VISIT AILING BAKARIC

LD301410 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, have visited Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, who is undergoing treatment in the military hospital in Zagreb.

Bulletin on Health

LD301952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 30 Jul 80

["Bulletin on the State of Health of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, Member of SFRY Presidency and LCY Central Committee Presidium"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb--After an examination carried out today, the Council of Physicians established the need for further medical treatment in accordance with an agreed program.

[Signed] Council of Physicians.

SERBIA'S STAMBOLIC RECEIVES INVITATION TO VISIT RSFSR

AU301910 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, yesterday received Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY. The appropriate questions of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR that is developing within the framework of the Yugoslav-Soviet relations were discussed during the talks. On that occasion the USSR ambassador delivered to President Ivan Stambolic the invitation of Solomentsev, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, to pay a return visit to that Soviet republic in September this year.

AMBASSADOR VISITS NORTHEASTERN CHINA

AU301904 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 80 p 6

[Text] Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to the PRC, recently visited Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning provinces in northeastern China. In the capitals of these provinces, Harbin, Changchun and Shenyang, Ostojic held talks with deputy chairmen of local governments and leading economic officials on the development of bilateral cooperation.

Northeastern China, formerly Manchuria, is one of China's richest regions and a highly developed industrial part of the country where large projects of the metallurgical, machine building, chemical and petrochemical industries are located.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT

ID301258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1116 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade, July 30 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic has received a message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

The message pertains to the activity of non-alignment [word indistinct] in the complex international situation and promotion of friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zambia.

DELEGATION ATTENDS PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

LD301256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, July 30 (TANJUG)--The felicitations of Yugoslavia's leadership to President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru on his election for president have been transmitted to him and the best wishes for this personal success and his government's success have been expressed. This was done yesterday by Dr. Ivo Margan, Yugoslav vice-premier and head of a Yugoslav state delegation to the celebrations marking the transfer of power in Peru from the army to civilian authorities, when he paid an official visit to President Belaunde Terry.

The Peruvian president expressed his satisfaction with the presence of the Yugoslav delegation at the celebration in Lima. He particularly evoked his memories of his meeting with President Tito in 1963 during Tito's stopover in Peru en route to some Latin American countries. At that time, Belaunde was president of the republic, too.

MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES OLYMPIC BASKETBALL PLAYERS

LD310916 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, has sent our basketball players the following telegram:

I send you sincere congratulations on the gold medal which you won through great devotion and self-sacrifice and thus brought the highest Olympic tribute to our basketball, Mijatovic stressed.

UBIPARIP ISSUES WARNING TO TRADE, ECONOMY LAW VIOLATORS

AU300720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG)--The Federal Executive Council will fully support the normal work of the market inspection service. Therefore, those who violate the laws regulating behavior in economic operations--be it a matter of violating price regulations, the closing of one market to another, monopolizing trade by agreements, holding back the sale of some commodities or some other forbidden action--will have to be prepared in the future to accept the consequences envisaged by law.

That warning was issued by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in a conversation with journalists. Consistent implementation of that view in everyday practice will certainly encourage market inspectors in their everyday tasks, for, as matters stand now--and they have not changed for years--a predominant number of all market inspection reports end in the wastepaper basket and the majority of those that the public prosecutors do take to court end in an inglorious epilogue in the face of justice. The reason for this situation is clear: Local, "special" and various interests are usually stronger than the truth about corruption discovered by inspectors often through painstaking work, "digging" in various documents on business operations and quite frequently through rather unpleasant verbal clashes with the individual "powerful ones."

For that reason it is not strange to see a certain faintheartedness among inspectors because it often seems to them that they are engaged in Sisyphian labor. It happens now and then, perhaps because of unpleasant past experiences, that the inspectors themselves refrain from submitting their reports because they assume they know what the outcome will be.

The Federal Market Inspectorate is determined to put an end to all that. Slobodan Penezic, chief federal market inspector, says that now inspectors report without exception as soon as they discover proof of any kind of activity that is contrary to law even though they know they still have to win the appropriate support of the public prosecutor and the court.

The work of inspectors is undoubtedly difficult. It is work full of conflicts. If we add to this also a number of unsolved problems concerning their position (it sufices to mention the multitude of unsolved housing problems and the fact that a top federal market inspector with a high school education and 25 to 30 years of service can hardly expect, together with the results of past work, to have a monthly income in excess of 12,000 dinars), we have a complete picture of their position. For that reason the decrease in the ranks of inspectors is already assuming alarming proportions.

Despite all that, the market inspectors are performing their duties under the law and these days they are industriously recording all violations in the field of prices and especially "runaway" prices that violate the 6 June decision of the Federal Executive Council on maximum prices of goods and services. In his aforementioned conversation with journalists Ubiparip announced that the public would shortly be informed of all market abuses discovered by the inspectors and that the names of the perpetrators of those abuses would also be released at the same time. Ubiparip warns: Those who violate the laws must answer for their actions regardless of who they may be.

TOROV VIEWS LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY IN MARKET SUPPLY

AU301824 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Ivan Torov commentary: "Motives for Warning"]

[Text] The difficulties in market supply as well as those connected with the supply of raw materials and producer goods have assumed such proportions recently that it is not surprising that even an entire army of [market] inspectors is unable to cope with them, especially because many officials, by their different statements, are only further inciting rather than calming the consumer psychosis and nervousness caused by these difficulties.

Hence, too, it happens many times that, for instance, detergents are sold (naturally, at higher prices) by merchants from their private apartments or automobiles and that coffee, soap powder, edible oil and some other goods are purchased in some neighboring country to be subsequently sold at highly inflated prices at "flea markets" in Yugoslavia. It is also not an infrequent occurrence that deliveries of raw materials or producer goods are only made under blackmail conditions, hazardously reducing thousands of workers in many collectives, so to say, to "the position of beggars."

It is difficult--and it would also be a thankless task because it would paint an excessively black picture--to list all those cases that probably motivated the Federal Executive Council a few days ago to call attention in an unusually sharp form to an increase in violations of regulations and in the number of occurrences of gross violations of the unity of the market. [paragraph continues]

It is unusual in our practice of recent years for the Federal Executive Council to demand that all those who have "useful abuses" (that we very strongly condemned several years ago) "in their blood" must appear in the dock, that is, not in some fictional dock but in the real dock, in court.

As much as the consumer fever and the fear of state measures (that are necessary in such situations) have taken hold of us, it seems that, to the same extent, we have forgotten the other dimension of responsibility, that is, the political dimension. It is an obvious fact that the responsibility of the organizations of the League of Communists for what is happening around them and within them is declining together with the growing incidence of immoral behavior in economic operations. It would be well if we were wrong but in these days the press columns and the radio and television programs have been flooded by the reports and statements about shortages and by various promises whereas, at the same time, we have not been able to see or hear many examples of actual calls for responsibility for this situation that, as we all agree, may have far-reaching political consequences.

Let us make matters quite clear: We have all publicly denounced the fact that coffee was held back in ports and in storage to force higher prices and that it seemed that consumers exist for the sake of coffee processing plants and not vice versa but we have not heard of any condemnations of these actions by the communists who are engaged in processing coffee. It can be rather said that these communists wholeheartedly supported these actions. Much has been said for a long time about the shortage of medicines but the shortage continues. Why, for instance, do the organizations of the League of Communists in the electric power industry (and not only in this industry) fail to react to the astronomical appetites of the industry's leading teams who are demanding enormous price increases just as they fail to react to the astronomically high incomes? Can there be a more compelling motive for party penalties than the deliberate actions of withholding certain commodities within the boundaries of the individual communes or regions, than the blackmail demands for agreeing to this or that price regardless of all consequences, or than the financially unbacked investments for the construction of beautiful buildings?

We obviously need responsibility. For what has been happening in recent days is nothing less than the undermining of the foundations of stabilization. And even more: This is not far from discrediting self-management. It seems that self-management has been somewhat forgotten by many people in their everyday, frequently narrow, egotistic deliberations and actions. And yet we know that precisely self-management guarantees stability and a more harmonious total development.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES COMMODITY RESERVES

AU291506 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 25 July (TANJUG)--At a session of the Federal Executive Council held today under the chairmanship of Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the council, President Veselin Djuranovic reported to the members on the results of his recent official visit to the People's Republic of Hungary and the participation of the Yugoslav delegation at the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution and the talks held on that occasion.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, reported to the council today on the official visits he paid to the Republic of Italy, the Holy See and San Marino, and on the visit of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG deputy chancellor and foreign minister.

Having adopted the reports, the council charged respective organs with paying attention to realizing and making concrete the results and agreements achieved during these visits.

Reduced Allocations From the Economy

Among other things, the council was made familiar with a report on business conditions and trends in the market in the first 5 months of this year and it instructed several federal organs to examine the structural problems of production, the market, stocks, exports and imports, and the problems of supply of imported production materials and spare parts necessary for normal production.

In order to satisfy the requirements of the domestic markets and to eliminate disturbances in supply, decisions were adopted to intervene by releasing from the standing commodity reserves of 3,000 tons of pork, 20,000 tons of edible oil, 28,000 tons of heavy fuel oil and 5,000 tons of aviation fuel.

The council also adopted a report by the Federal Secretariat for Finance on public and common spending in the first quarter of this year, which shows among other things that the allocation of funds for public, social and common spending out of the income of the economy was reduced in that period in the overall distribution of economy's income as compared with the same period last year.

POLITIKA VIEWS ENERGY PROBLEMS, COAL PRODUCTION

AU300727 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 80 p 5

[Blagoje Komljenovic article: "Miners Are Powerless on Their Own: We Have as Much Coal as We Invest in It"]

[Summary] According to current research data, Yugoslavia's reserves of energy sources are divided as follows: coal 86.66; oil and gas 8.47; oil shale 3.77; and nuclear raw materials 1.1 percent. The social plan for Yugoslavia's development for the 1976-80 period gives priority to energy, raw materials and food and yet it is precisely those three branches of the economy that so far have shown the lowest rate of growth in terms of increase in output and their share in the total social product.

Coal is Yugoslavia's largest source of energy but little progress has been made in increasing the exploitation of the country's coal reserves. The reason for this situation is simply that the coal mining industry has not been given sufficient assistance by society and is not able on its own to open new mines. The social plan for the 1976-80 period provides for an average annual increase of 9.5 percent in coal output but in the first 4 years the annual increase amounted to an annual average of barely 4.6 percent. According to the same plan, this year the country's coal mining industry should produce 55 million to 58 million tons of coal but, as things now stand, it is very unlikely that even this year's annual plan of 52.2 million tons will be fulfilled.

Meanwhile oil consumption has continued to increase and has now reached the level at which it accounts for 50 percent of the country's energy consumption. At the same time the country has built oil refining capacities for an annual total of 23.5 million tons of oil, that is, for 8 million tons in excess of the country's needs.

In May of last year the Federal Executive Council adopted an entire package of measures to accelerate the development of coal mines but very few of those measures have been carried out.

Yugoslav coal is half as expensive as coal in other European countries and this excessively low price of their product has the most negative effect on coal miners and on their work and their social position. The situation is the worst in underground mines: Their labor productivity and the level of their mechanization are the lowest in Europe and consequently the miners' work there is the hardest and the earnings the lowest.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION ON DEVELOPMENT

LD301556 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Ljubljana--At a joint session, the delegates of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly debated the realization of the plan in the past 5-year period, and made a detailed assessment of development this year. At the same time, they analysed the problems and developmental orientations of Slovenia in the next medium-term period. A report on these issues was delivered by Vladimir Klemencic, vice-president of the Slovene Executive Council.

Speaking about the realization of the [words indistinct] plan in the current medium-term period, Vladimir Klemencic stressed that this had progressed in rather more difficult and complex internal and external conditions thanhad been envisaged when that planning document was adopted. Internal development has been primarily characterized by overly-slow realization of self-management economic relations, by the extremely weak operation of economic incentives for the most effective possible economic activity, by strong inflationary pressures, a high increase in all forms of consumption, by a deepening of the disproportions in economic relations with foreign countries and a weakening of reproductive capacities of associated labor. The unfavorable and exacerbated circumstances of world development--the energy crisis and unprofitable trends in the world economy--have also influenced the implementation of the social plan.

Analyses of the realization of the social plan show that in Slovenia, in the current 5-year period, overall, fairly favorable quantitative results have been achieved, particularly in economic growth, growth of investments in basic funds, the population's standard of living and other forms of consumption. But, Vladimir Klemencic (?stressed), the quality of that development is unsatisfactory and does not accord with planned goals.

The new legal decisions and other amendments in various areas of the system created the basis for changes in relations, but in many places this has still not been done consistently and has not been fully implemented in practice. There is still a duality in the system in evidence--the relics of state regulatives, and the start of the new self-management relations--primarily in economic relations with foreign countries, in free labor exchange and in the distribution of income as well as in the pricing sphere.

The process of restructuring the Slovene economy, as the basis of Slovenia's strategic development in the current medium-term plan, is progressing much more slowly than planned. Too little has been done, too, to reorient production programs and to export products which bring in greater income. And with regard to certain (?orientation tasks), Klemencic said, we may conclude that the current plan was aimed too ambitiously for certain spheres, and had a destabilizing effect.

As regards social activities, the analysis of the plan realization shows that even very important tasks have not been fulfilled. There is a noticeable lag in the plan directives in international exchange.

The Slovene Executive Council proposed today that the delegates should also review the basic directives of economic policy for next year, which would serve as the basis for the drawing up of a resolution on socio-economic development in 1981. The key task of economic policy next year will be the further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations and the elimination of the causes of instability. According to present assessments, development opportunities next year are somewhat modest, for the stabilization measures adopted this year will find their full expression only next year. It is therefore envisaged that the growth in the social product should increase by 2 to 3 percent, and approximately the same in industrial production. The basic stimulator of growth will be exports, which should grow by 5 to 7 percent.

(?The delegates) of the Slovene Assembly stressed in particular in the debate that a realistic plan should be drawn up for the new medium-term period, and that the [word indistinct] agreement should be specific with regard to the goals, factors of (?such) obligations, and the responsibilities and necessary funds for their implementation. This means that the plan should not be too pessimistic, nor a rehabilitation plan, but at the same time, it should not be a plan made up of desires. [Word indistinct] plan harmonized with possibilities will have a greater mobilizing effect, for on the basis of elimination of difficulties it would assume further development and open up prospects.

SLOVENIA'S VERBIC NOTES LACK OF ACCORD ON KOSOVO PROJECTS

AU300655 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 19 Jul 80 p 21

[Text of interview granted by Andrej Verbic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Slovenia, to DELO editors Jak Koprivc, Franjo Krivec, Dusan Skok and Zdravko Stefancic in Ljubljana--no date given]

[Excerpts] DELO: It has been noted in preparing the new medium-term plan that our aspirations are once again too high. How can we reduce them to realistic limits?

Verbic: The medium-term plan should not formally provide for any priorities, that is, we must not decide in favor of any individual branches and consequently include them in the accord [on the plan]. This is the experience gained in the present plan. But if we consider what is incorporated in the draft accord on the foundations of the new medium-term plan, we see that the old aspirations continue and that everyone wants to be included in the plan to ensure for himself social confirmation regardless of any economic effects. The airports included in the plan are a characteristic example. It is necessary to make a social appraisal to see whether, in view of the present airport use rate, we can at all afford to engage in any new investments in this connection. The requests for road construction are also a typical example: An incomparably greater pooling of the economy's resources is being planned for road construction than in the past. Yet, further new proposals are being made despite that. I think that the road construction programs should not be adopted without a thorough analysis determining whether they really represent the most economical solutions for the period to 1985.

DELO: Will we also have to reach an accord on certain matters within an all-Yugoslav framework?

Verbic: First of all we must determine in what respect we depend on Yugoslavia, where our interests lie and in what republics the interests of others lie. We must then incorporate this in our program. We must also determine in our accord in which areas we will firmly coordinate our relations with others in Yugoslavia. We could be very specific in that respect.

DELO: We certainly should not allow ourselves to lag in our practical actions behind political principles. May we consider for example the income-based associations and pooling of resources?

Verbic: Room for maneuvering in joint ventures is very small in the economy. There are no funds because resources are not pooled in larger combinations that would be capable of undertaking wider investments, and bank resources are also limited. For instance, all the republics have agreed that each of them would build one project in Kosovo: We have the pertinent proposals but no accord has been reached to determine the sources for financing these projects. Some maintain that only the Kosovo Bank should finance the projects, others think that only the fund for the acceleration of economic development of less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should be responsible for such financing while some others claim that each individual republic should finance its own project there. No accord between the republics and provinces has been as yet reached in this connection. And at the same time the very discussion on the ways in which we will finance the development of less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, too, has not been as yet concluded. We advocate a joint accord to be based on mutual interests that would link together organizations of associated labor in their joint programs.

MILKA PLANINC OPENS SUPERHIGHWAY IN CROATIA

AU292045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[A. Trifunic report]

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 26 July--A section of the Brotherhood and Unity Superhighway between Ivanja Reka and Lipovljani, 76.5 kilometers long and 29 meters wide, was commissioned today. At a ceremony held today at Ivanja Reka in this connection, Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, symbolically cut the ribbon opening this modern communication project, a full superhighway, which constitutes but a part of the future superhighway across Yugoslavia.

At a large meeting, attended by the builders--workers of the construction organizations of associated labor Hidroelektra and Vijadukt of Zagreb, Gradnja of Osijek and Dubrovnik--people of Ivanja Reka, members of the Sava Youth Labor Action Brigades, a delegation of the Zagreb Community of Communes, the city of Zagreb and the communes through which the road runs, as well as by highest leaders, Milka Planinc said among other things:

Milka Planinc's Speech

The uprising day of the peoples and nationalities of Croatia is celebrated this year for the first time without Comrade Tito, but he is with us in our views and in our work. Tito is present in all our manifestations when we recall the days of our glorious past, when we celebrate work victories and when we build our future.

It will never be superfluous to remember what we started from and what we had to master in order to achieve what we now have: Tito's Yugoslavia, a firm community of peoples and nationalities bound by brotherhood and unity, a self-managing community in which people live a working and creative life, socially involved. They live better and better every day, in security, linked with the peoples all over the world in equal and friendly cooperation.

Obvious Successes

All those all over the world who have discovered this profound realization and experience of the Yugoslav peoples know that after Tito, too, Yugoslavia can only belong to Tito and follow Tito's policy. And to those--they are but a few--who calculate as well as speculate on the basis of various reckonings, we must say now and in the future that they are wrong, and that many others before them were also wrong in making mechanical calculations without taking into account the consciousness and the realization of the entire people and the strength of their historic achievements.

Now, when we rightly talk about economic difficulties and disharmonies in the development process, we must not forget what we have achieved in the time since our liberation and what we can further develop successfully on the basis of what we now have.

Many of our present difficulties have their roots in our internal contradictions and shortcomings in our development. In order to overcome the disharmonies and difficulties that now afflict us, it is above all necessary to behave responsibly in economic operations at all the levels where decisions are made. We must become more disciplined and lastingly learn that as a society we must not spend more than we create and that we cannot live beyond the material limits of overall social work. Whenever we exaggerate in this respect, one has to pay the check in the form of disturbances in the economy, in production, in the market and in consumption. And as a consequence of this there are various restrictions. If elementary economic laws are not respected in the activities of conscious, organized social forces, this is visited on us as a law of economic necessity, as an order being imposed by coercion, of course with many accompanying difficulties.

NEW ADMISSIONS TO VOJVODINA LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS REPORTED

AU292056 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jul 80 p 3

[Summary] Novi Sad, 20 Jul (TANJUG)--In the first 6 months of this year the league of communists of Vojvodina admitted 11,306 new members, that is, only 1,000 fewer than in all of 1979. This favorable information is further enhanced by the data that 7,593 of the newly admitted members are less than 27 years of age and that 4,822 of the newly admitted members are women. However, other data on the admission of new members are not as favorable: Only 3,647 workers were admitted as new members in the same period although it had been anticipated that a considerably larger number of direct production workers would be admitted as new members, especially in the province's industrial centers. At the same time, the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina admitted 4,500 secondary and high school students, 793 administration office employees and only 214 individual peasants.

"All these as well as some other data on the league's admission policy in the first half of the year merit a thorough, critical and self-critical analysis to ensure that action will be taken to change this state of affairs by the end of the year. It is obviously necessary to promote responsibility for a consistent implementation of admission policy in the League of Communists of Vojvodina especially as regards the admission of workers and peasants."

The League of Communists of Vojvodina now has 212,105 members organized in 5,884 basic organizations.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COURT CONFIRMS SENTENCE FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY

AU301915 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 80 p 10

[S.P. report]

[Text] Doboj, 24 Jul--The Bosnia-Hercegovina Supreme Court has confirmed the verdict of the Doboj District Court that on 8 April this year sentenced Zarko Aleksic, lawyer from Doboj, to a 7-year prison term and confiscation of property because of his hostile propaganda activity.

As had been established by the criminal proceedings and stated in the court's verdict, Zarko Aleksic was engaged in activities from greater Serbian positions from 1973 to the time of his arrest. He was praising the Chetnik movement, insulting the SFRY and its representatives, negating the existence of the individual nations and nationalities, maliciously and falsely presenting the situation in the country, rejecting the LCY policy and belittling the self-managing socialist social system.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION REPORTED

LD301454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1108 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions has submitted to the Federal Chamber draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution. It is envisaged that this draft document will be examined at the next session of this Assembly chamber.

Amendment I elaborates the principles on collective work, decision-making and responsibility, and thereby supplements the unified bases of the sociopolitical system. All organs of power and self-management, the amendment states, like all other factors of self-management, public and other social functions, guarantee within their rights, obligations and responsibilities, the realization of the interests of the working class and of all working people, particularly in the delegate system. Collective work and decision-making of organs are not goals in themselves, but are in the interests of the working class and working people.

Each member of a collective organ is personally responsible for his work, and, in accordance with his rights and obligations, for the work and decisions of that organ. And all organs of power and self-management are obliged to carry out their rights and obligations in a way which facilitates the realization of social control over that activity.

The regulations of Article 151 of the SFRY Constitution are replaced by Amendment II. This amendment specifies only the upper limit of duration of the mandate of elected and appointed functionaries, if this is not specified in any other way in the SFRY Constitution. There is also affirmation of the principle that functionaries may be elected or appointed, at most, twice running to the same post; and that the duration of the mandate of these officials is determined by the constitution, statute or law.

It is considered that the existing regulations of Article 151 of the SFRY Constitution represent a constitutional and legal hindrance, from the municipality to the federation, to the more complete and consistent realization of the principles of collective work, decision-making and responsibility and to the application of the 1-year mandate. And they must therefore be amended.

Amendment III determines the duration of the mandate of the president and vice-president of the SFRY Assembly, and the mandate of the presidents of assembly chambers. They will in future--insofar as these amendments are adopted in the text thus proposed--be elected for a period of 1 year. In addition, the obligation for these assembly functionaries to be elected every year from another republic or province is introduced.

Amendment IV amends Article 321 of the SFRY Constitution, which specifies that the president of the League of Communists is by his position a member of the SFRY Presidency. This regulation would in future read: "The SFRY Presidency is composed of one member from each republic and autonomous province, elected by the republican or provincial assembly by secret ballot at a joint session of all assembly chambers; and, by his position, of the president of the organ of the League of Communists established by the LCY Statute."

The amendments to certain regulations of the SFRY Constitution concerning the Federal Executive Council [FEC] are proposed in two variants in Amendment V. The first variant maintains in all aspects the existing constitutional decisions concerning the president of the FEC. And this amendment to the SFRY Constitution would amount to continuing the preceding procedure--the proposal of candidates for election as president and members of the FEC--to be conducted in the SAWPY; the FEC president cannot be elected twice in succession to the same post; and the members of the FEC can be elected no more than twice in succession to that function. In accordance with the regulations of the SFRY Constitution at present in force, the FEC president may be elected twice in succession to this function, and members of the FEC may be elected three times, but only exceptionally, and by a special procedure.

According to the second variant, the regulations of the SFRY Constitution regarding the nomination for election of the president and members of the FEC, regarding the duration of the mandate of the FEC president, and regarding the president's special competence, would be amended. This variant provides for the president and members of the FEC to be nominated by the SFRY Presidency, while the preceeding procedure of nomination of candidates should be conducted in the SAWPY. Members of the FEC would be elected for 4 years, and the president for 2 years, from the ranks of members of the FEC, in such a way that the president and members could be elected no more than twice in succession to the same post. An alternative is also envisaged, whereby the president of the FEC could not be elected twice to the same function.

Amendment VI amends the regulation of Article 366 of the SFRY Constitution in such a way as to eliminate the possibility of functionaries in charge of federal administrative organs being appointed more than twice running to the same post. It is also proposed that functionaries in charge of federal organs and organizations, and other functionaries appointed by the SFRY Assembly, may be elected at most twice running to the same function.

Finally, the last amendment, Amendment VII, provides for judges of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court to be elected for 8 years, with no opportunity for renewed election. The president of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court would be elected for 1 year from the ranks of the judges of that court, each year from another republic or province.